

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. IV.

THIS publication is the successor of the late **AMERICAN FARMER**,

and is published at the office, at the N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office, at two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or \$3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1838.

THE GROWING CROPS.—We are gratified to learn, from all quarters, that, with the exception of two or three instances the growing crops of Wheat and Rye have come through the spring well, and bid fair, unless prevented by some unforeseen and untoward circumstances, to make handsome yields. We are pleased too, to learn, that the seedings in general have been large, so that if present expectations and prospects should be realized, very fair average crops may be expected. On the Eastern Shore of this State, we understand from several sources, though more grain has been put in than last year, still the quantity of wheat seeded is considerably less than in 1835. This arises from the failure of the wheat crops since that period, having induced most of the wheat growers to turn their attention more to the cultivation of Rye and Oats, they having proved more certain than the former in their yield.

The employment of hired labor is becoming an evil that loudly calls for remedy, and we hope that the subject will be taken into consideration by every Agricultural Society in the Country. Rules must be prescribed and enforced, or we shall ere long be forced by melancholy experience to confess that hired help is a curse rather than a blessing to the employer. We shall hereafter give our views on the subject.

The Corn Crop.—We would admonish all corn-growers to push forward with their corn-ground, as in nine cases out of ten, that grain succeeds best when got in early.

Roasting Ears.—Those who desire early roasting ears should, we think, plant the Dutton corn for that purpose, as besides being earlier than the kinds usually planted, it is much sweeter than any other variety, than the sugar corn, and gives a larger ear.

Potatoes.—Many farmers from an idea that potatoes if planted early will not keep through the winter, delay putting them in until late in May and the beginning of June, but from experience we can state, that the idea is without being well grounded. Last year we planted our crop of potatoes on the 4th of April, and those which we have left are as sound as they were the day they were dug. There is another notion that prevents early planting, that we think without force: We allude to the impression that prevails, that potatoes when early planted become pithy. This so far as our experience goes is not the case. By getting them in in good season, they have time to grow and to become mellow and ripened before the time for taking them up arrives in the fall, and will, in nine cases out of ten, yield a great many more than when their time of planting is delayed.

We publish with feelings of pleasure the subjoined copy of the proceedings of the Grand and Petit Juries of Baltimore county, and commend them to the favorable attention not only of the farmers and planters of Baltimore county, but to those of every county in the country where no Agricultural Society now exists.

The recommendations contained in those proceedings are calculated to effect great good, and we sincerely hope they will find among the agriculturists, to whom they are especially addressed, a feeling of hearty co-operation. There is, perhaps, no county in the State possessing more advantages of locality, soil, and climate, and none, we are sure, in which brighter prospects are offered of reaping a rich harvest, if those natural advantages are improved. Possessing within her limits all the elements of the most extended improvement, Baltimore county needs nothing but the enterprise of her citizens to be exerted to place her in a position at once as enviable as commanding.

At a meeting in the Grand Jury Room, composed of the members of the Grand and Petit Juries of Baltimore county, for the purpose of considering the expediency of calling a Convention of Farmers, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society for that County, DAVID LOWE, Esq., was called to the Chair, LUTHER COLE, Esq., appointed assistant Chairman, and CHRISTOPHER C. LOVE, and WM. P. SMITH, Secretaries.

Whereupon, after deliberately considering the importance of such a Society for the promotion of Agriculture, and how much the welfare of the State requires its establishment, it was

Resolved, That the 20th day of August next be designated as the proper period to assemble a Convention of Farmers for that purpose.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Farmers of the county to hold district meetings at the places of holding the elections, on the third Saturday of May next, to appoint seven delegates from each, to attend the County Convention.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite and request the people of the several counties of the State of Maryland to pursue and adopt similar measures, preparatory to the call of a general State Convention, at some period to be fixed upon by the proposed County Convention.

Resolved, That we consider Baltimore City as the most convenient situation for holding the proposed County Convention.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairmen and Secretaries, and that all the newspapers in the State friendly to the object contemplated, be requested to publish the same.

DAVID LOWE, } Chairmen.
LUTHER COLE, }

CHRISTOPHER C. LOVE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM P. SMITH, }

EASTON CATTLE SHOW NEXT AUTUMN.

With laudable perseverance well deserving imitation, the Eastern Shore Branch of the Maryland Agricultural Society has maintained its existence, and in a quiet unostentatious way kept alive the spirit for improving in whatever may have a tendency to lessen the labor and augment the profits of agricultural industry.

It will be seen that they have decided to hold an exhibition, and to distribute premiums at Easton next autumn. The amount it is true is inconsiderable; the Trustees judging as we hope correctly, that all candidates for them, will be ambitious to excel more for the credit of success for the wholesome rivalry that will be evinced, than for the intrinsic value of the premium. We hope to see a revival throughout the State.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR,

For the exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next; commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. on each day.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have resolved, that

the said Show and Fair be held at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded, to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them, viz:

HORSES.

For the best Stallion, thorough-bred and over 3 years old	\$10 00
For the best Stallion, not thorough-bred and over 3 years old,	10 00
For the best Stallion, of any blood and under 3 years old,	8 00
For the best brood Mare,	10 00
For the best Filley,	8 00
For the best Saddle-horse,	5 00
For the best Harness-horse,	5 00

ASSES AND MULES.

For the best Jack over 3 years old,	10 00
For the best Mule over 3 years old	8 00
For the best do. under 3 years old,	5 00

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over 2 years old,	10 00
For the best do. under 2 years old,	10 00
For the 2d best do. do.	5 00
For the best Milch-cow over 3 years old,	10 00
For the 2d best do. do.	5 00
For the best heifer under 3 and over 1 year old,	8 00
For the 2d best do. of any age,	5 00
For the best yoke of working Oxen,	10 00
For the best beef,	8 00

SWINE.

For the best Boar,	8 00
For the best Sow,	8 00
For 2d best do.	6 00

SHEEP.

For the best Ram,	6 00
2d best do.	4 00
For the best Ewe,	5 00
2d best do.	3 00
For the best pair of Wethers over 2 ys. old,	4 00
For the best do. do. under 2 ys. old,	4 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society,	10 00
For the 2d best do.	8 00

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best sample of domestic sewing Silk,	2 00
For the best pair of knit Silk Stockings, of domestic Silk,	2 00
For the best sample of Cocoons, not less than 5 lbs.	2 00
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards,	4 00

For the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Cassinet, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards,	5 00
For the best Hearth Rug,	4 00
2d best do.	3 00
For the best Counterpane,	4 00
2d best do.	3 00
For the best piece of linen Sheeting, not less than 12 yards,	4 00
For the best piece of table Linen not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best Table Cloth,	2 00
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings,	1 00
For the best pair of knit cotton do.	1 00
For the best pair of knit thread do.	1 00
For the best pair of Laborer's Shoes,	2 00

The Stockings to be of a size for a man or woman.

The dying of all domestic Fabrics to be done at home. In awarding the premiums, regard will be had to the beauty of the colours, figures and texture, as well as the durability of the articles.

For the handsomest specimen of Fancy-work, not subject to the above restrictions, 3 00 |

BUTTER.

For the best sample of fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs.	4 00
2d best do. do.	3 00
For the best sample of potted Butter, not less than 5 lbs. and not less than 3 months old,	4 00
For the 2d best sample, under the same restrictions,	3 00

A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will prove acceptable.

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

For the best sample of domestic Wine,	\$2 00
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CROPS.

For the best crop of Irish Potatoes from one acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Sugar Beet, from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre,	5 00
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzel from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre,	5 00
For the 10 best contiguous acres of Wheat,	10 00
For the best acre of Corn,	5 00
For the best average acre of a crop of Corn, of not less than 40 acres,	10 00
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from an acre in one year,	5 00

An average sample of one bushel, must be offered for Exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges, that the ground has been actually surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured by the bushel, and the sample selected, in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best ploughing with 2 Horses or Mules,	5 00
For the best do. with Oxen,	5 00
To the successful ploughman in each case	2 00

No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the bona fide owner of the same, be a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a subscriber to the Show. The Rules and Regulations for the management of the Cattle Show, will be published in due season.

S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.

T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

March 3d, 1883.

THE GRAIN WORM,

It is believed, has diminished the product of the wheat crop, in the districts which it has ravaged for two or three years, at least *three-fourths*—that is to say, it has prevented the sowing of the winter varieties to a very great extent, and it has destroyed, at a fair computation, one-half of the crop which has been sown. Most of the wheat now grown in these districts is of the spring varieties, and these, unless sown late, are very little better than the winter kinds. When, four years ago the New York State Agricultural Society memorialized the legislature upon this subject, urging the propriety of offering large bounties for the discovery of a preventive of the evil, the Conductor of this journal was told by the Chairman of the Agricultural committee, who was from the west, that the subject was not worthy of a report, and consequently no report was made. We are only warranted in saying, that had a liberal reward been offered at that time, and had it led to the desired discovery, a million of dollars would have been saved to the farmers of the infected districts, and many millions more, in the coming years, to the State at large. And had no discovery been made no harm would have been done—no public money expended.

The grain-worm has now extended west to Ontario, and in all probability will in a few years pervade the entire wheat country of the west. Admitting that its effects upon the products of the wheat crop there should correspond with what they have been here, how immense must be its injury to our trade, our revenue, and to the cultivators of the soil. The wheat and flour brought upon the Erie Canal, the last year, to the Hudson, was nearly equivalent to a million of barrels of the latter, while an equal quantity, probably, was retained for home consumption. A diminution of one-half of this product would leave very little to pay toll upon the canals, or to go to liquidate our foreign debt, as it has heretofore done. Deduct five hundred thousand barrels from the surplus, and this, at the present price, would amount to five millions of dollars.

It is true, we cannot drive the wheat-worm from our state, by legislation, any more than we can one dollar bills, yet by calling the attention of men of science, and of practical farmers to the subject, by the hope of a liberal reward, an efficient preventive may be discovered, or one that will materially mitigate the evil. Man is made lord over animated creation; and he is presumed to be en-

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dowed with faculties, if suitably improved, that will enable him to exercise that supremacy efficiently. We see the ignorant and the active foresee and avert. We have mastered many of the insect tribes that have preyed upon our crops, our cattle and our bodies; and it is fair, reasoning from analogy, to suppose, that we can master the grain-worm,—if proper and adequate encouragement is offered, by the state, for the discovery of a mode of doing it.—*Cultivator.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

CULTURE OF FRUIT.

We propose to furnish our readers occasionally with directions for the cultivation of fruit, embracing every thing of consequence from the apple to the strawberry; with the proper culture adapted to each, and a selection of the most desirable varieties, for those who have but little land; as well as for the farmer's orchard. We intend to furnish one number of this proposed series once in each month. To those who have large fruit gardens and orchards, every thing relating to their management, every thing by which their culture may be improved, must of course be a matter of importance; and to those whose whole farm perhaps consists of but half an acre, or even less, and there are many such among our subscribers, it certainly cannot but be an object of interest to make the best of that little. To such, it is indeed far preferable to have fine, well bearing trees, of excellent and seasonable varieties, than to have their limited grounds occupied by trees whose only product is small unpalatable fruit.

No one, however limited his means, or however little the land he occupies, should be deterred from the cultivation of the *very first rate fruit*.—A tree of the best variety costs but little more than the worst—and will grow in the corner of a small yard, as well as on the richest domain. A dozen trees of the finest selection, will cost but three or four dollars, and may be properly transplanted for half that sum. In five years, if well taken care of they will afford a return for the labour bestowed; and few would then be willing to part with them for five times their cost. The proprietor of the village garden, will find many pleasant hours of recreation in their management; and an agreeable and useful occupation will be furnished to his children. Indeed, the culture, propagation by budding and grafting, and a knowledge of the diseases of fruit trees, should be considered as an indispensable accomplishment in a young man's education.

The first thing to attend to in planting fruit trees, is the *selection of the ground*. This, it is true, is often in a great measure beyond our control; but still, even in a quarter of an acre, if there is any difference in the soil, there is some choice; as each kind in this case may be more nearly furnished with its appropriate soil, than when no attention in this respect is given. Whenever, therefore, a choice can be made, the *apple* should have ground which is rich and moderately moist; the *pear*, *cherry*, and *peach*, a deep loose soil, more sandy for the *cherry* and *peach*; the *apricot*, a rich black mould; and the *quince* a rich moist soil. But if the ground be of tolerable fertility, much more depends on a proper preparation by *digging the holes*, than any selection.

There is probably no natural soil in the state,

at all adapted to the proper extension of the roots of fruit trees, without previous loosening by digging. We have seen peach trees transplanted into soil, naturally very loose, and supposed to be sufficiently so without further loosening, linger year after year with little growth; while on the other hand, trees set in a heavy soil, properly prepared, have made a growth the first year of shoots an inch and a quarter of diameter. In the former instance, the trees were put in holes barely large enough to receive the roots; in the latter, the holes were dug six or seven feet in diameter, and fifteen inches deep, filled chiefly with the loose soil thrown out. In the former the roots had to work their way through the undisturbed subsoil; in the latter they penetrated freely through the artificial bed of mellow earth. Almost the whole success of the growth of fruit depends on digging very large holes, (at least 7 feet in diameter,) yet there is nothing we have found more difficult to influence others to practice.

The *distance asunder*, is a point which should be attended to in transplanting. It is desirable that no ground should be lost by too great distance; and not less so, that the trees be not crowded. It is much better, however, that they be too far than too near; for the same evils result from close planting as from want of pruning—the fruit will be small and of inferior quality. But by allowing plenty of space, the fruit will be properly exposed to sun and air, and become fine and well grown. Another advantage in distance in orchards, is, that it admits more freely of the cultivation of the ground for other crops. Different species of fruit require different distances, according to their respective size of growth. As a general rule, apple trees should never be nearer than 25 or 30 feet, but better if further—pears 15 or 20 feet—peaches not less than 20 feet—apricots 15 feet—plums 12 or 15—and quinces 10 feet. Different varieties of the same species often vary considerably in size; thus the Bough apple and Tallman sweeting are small trees, and the Spitzenburg and Pennock are large—the early white Nutmeg and early Ann peach are small, while the early York and Grosse Mignonne are more than twice their size. But this in general need not be taken into account, as mere varieties do not commonly differ greatly in size.

Guarding from the attacks of the *Curculio*, is another thing demanding attention. This insect rarely attacks other than smooth stone fruit. It is most effectually destroyed, if hogs are allowed to feed under the trees during the season the punctured fruit falls; for as this immature fruit contains the larva or worm for next year's insect, it is eaten and destroyed by the swine that pick up the fallen fruit. Hence all smooth stone fruit,* including plums, nectarines, and apricots, but especially the two latter, should be placed in a separate part of the fruit garden, so that they may be inclosed by a temporary fence, for confining the necessary number of hogs.

An important point in selecting varieties, is to furnish a *regular succession in ripening*. The whole value of some kinds of fruit is owing almost entirely to their time of ripening. Thus, if the cherry matured its fruit with the peach, it

would be but little esteemed. The importance of early varieties of the best species is therefore obvious. By a proper selection we may have a constant supply of some kind of fruit throughout the year. Strawberries may be had from the latter part of the fifth month (May) till winter.† Raspberries for 6 or 7 weeks preceding wheat harvest. Cherries, from early in 6th month (June) till the same. Apricots and plums commence ripening a little before harvest, the former continuing for a few weeks, the latter three months. Peaches may be obtained from wheat harvest till autumnal frosts. Pears and apples will furnish a supply from harvest till the season of strawberries and cherries the following summer. Selections, as complete as practicable, of varieties for succession, will be given hereafter, when we come to speak of the various kinds individually.

Transplanting properly, is a point of the very first importance. When the trees are taken up, care should be taken that the roots are mutilated as little as possible, especially the small fibrous roots which contain the feeding mouths or spongioles. If large trees are to be removed, they should have all the larger roots cut off at a convenient distance from the centre, the previous year, so that a new set of fibrous roots may be thrown out near the centre. Great care should be taken that the roots never become dry; to prevent this, they should always be immersed in mud as soon as dug up, and then dusted with sand or dry powdered earth. The holes in which they are to be set, should never be less than seven feet in diameter, and fifteen inches deep: turf inverted, or muck, should be placed in the bottom, and finely pulverized rich mould, but never manure, should be well shaken in among the roots, so that they may be well packed on all sides, leaving no cavities. Less fertile earth, thrown from the hole, may be filled in, most remotely from the tree. After the tree is set, which should incline a little to the south-west to protect the stem from the hot sun, it should be braced with one or more stakes inclining towards it, and secured by tying.

Transplanting in *autumn* is generally preferable. When trees are to be transported to a distance, there is not sufficient time in spring; and when the distance is small, if they are removed early in autumn, while yet in a slowly growing state, the spongioles which may have been broken off, will be replaced before the growth ceases. The only case in which fruit trees should not be removed in autumn, is where the more tender kinds, such as apricots and peaches, are taken to a colder region of country, in which instance there would be danger of their being killed by winter.

The *subsequent management*, consists chiefly in keeping the ground well cultivated, and free from weeds. This may be effected in large orchards, by ploughing and planting; in small gardens by hoeing once a month for a few feet on each side of the tree.

To prevent trees being gnawed by mice, tread the snow repeatedly round them. This is an effectual remedy, and should not be neglected, as the labour is small in comparison with the loss of fine trees.

†We have seen a dish of them pickled the first day of winter.

*Except cherries, which are not liable to the attack of *Curculio*.

Insects upon the trunk, may be destroyed by whitewashing, or by washing with soft soap or weak lye.

Before closing our remarks for the present, we wish again to urge the importance of proper transplanting and culture. Many suppose that a period of 15 or 20 years must elapse before an orchard is in good bearing state. This is in consequence of the general practice of digging small holes and neglected after culture. Proper management would bring fruit trees in good bearing condition in five or six years at furthest. Indeed so much depends on previously preparing a broad deep bed of loose soil, that for obtaining a speedy growth of ornamental trees on a plantation, London, whose authority is first among the first, prefers a proper preparation of ground and planting young trees, to Sir Henry Stewart's celebrated method of setting out at once, large trees for this purpose.

The best methods and essential requisites, for successfully budding and grafting, pruning, and the remedies for the diseases and injuries of insects, will be treated of hereafter. J. J. T.

AGRICULTURE AND USEFUL ARTS.

(Concluded.)

Circular to a portion of the Consuls of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1827.

SIR: The President is desirous of causing to be introduced into the United States all such trees and plants from other countries, not heretofore known in the United States, as may give promise, under proper cultivation, of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here. To this end, I have his directions to address myself to you, invoking your aid to give effect to the plan that he has in view. Forest trees useful for timber; grain of any description; fruit trees; vegetables for the tables; esculent roots; and, in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with manufactures or any of the useful arts, fall within the scope of the plan proposed. A specification of some of them to be had in the country where you reside, and believed to fall under one or other of the above heads, is given at the foot of this letter, as samples merely, it not being intended to exclude others of which you may yourself have knowledge, or be able, on inquiry, to obtain knowledge. With any that you may have it in your power to send, it will be desirable to send such notices of their cultivation and natural history as may be attainable in the country to which they are indigenous; and the following questions are amongst those that will indicate the particulars concerning which information may be sought:

1. The latitude and soil in which the plant most flourishes.

2. What are the seasons of its bloom and maturity, and what the term of its duration?

3. In what manner it is propagated, by roots, seeds, buds, grafts, layers, or how, and how cultivated; and are there any unusual circumstances attending its cultivation?

4. Is it affected by frost, in countries where frost prevails?

5. The native or popular name of the plant, and (where known) its botanical name and character?

6. The elevation of the place of its growth above the level of the sea?

7. Is there in the agricultural literature of the country any special treatise or dissertation upon its culture? If so, let it be stated.

8. Is there any insect particularly habituated to it?

9. Lastly, its use, whether for food, medicine, or the arts?

In removing seeds or plants from remote places across the ocean, or otherwise, great care is often necessary to be observed in the manner of putting them up and conveying them. To aid your efforts in this respect upon the present occasion, a paper of directions has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted.

The President will hope for your attention to the objects of this communication as far as circumstances will allow; and it is not doubted but that your own public feelings will impart to your endeavors under it a zeal proportioned to the beneficial results to which the communication looks. It is proper to add that no expense can, at present, be authorized in relation to it. It is possible, however, that Congress may not be indisposed to provide a small fund for it. The seeds, plants, cuttings, or whatever other germinating substance you may transmit, must be addressed to the Treasury Department, and sent to the collector of the port to which the vessel conveying them is destined, or where she may arrive, accompanied by a letter of advice to the Department. The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the commanders of such of the public vessels of the United States as may ever touch at your port, to lend you their assistance towards giving effect to the objects of this communication, as you will perceive by the copy of his letter of instructions, which is herewith enclosed for your information. It is believed, also, that the masters of the merchant vessels of the United States will generally be willing; such is their well known public spirit; to lend their gratuitous co-operation towards effecting the objects proposed. I remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

Directions for putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, accompanying the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of September 6, 1827.

With a view to the transmission of seeds from distant countries, the first object of care is to obtain seeds that are fully ripe, and in a sound and healthy state. To this the strictest attention should be paid; otherwise, all the care and trouble that may be bestowed on them will have been wasted on objects utterly useless.

Those seeds that are not dry when gathered, should be rendered so by exposure to the air, in the shade.

When dry, the seeds should be put into paper bags. Common brown paper has been found to answer well for making such bags. But, as the mode of manufacturing that paper varies in different countries, the precaution should be used of putting a portion of the seeds in other kinds of paper. Those that most effectually exclude air and moisture are believed to be the best for that purpose. It would be proper, also, to enclose some of the seeds in paper or cloth that has been

steeped in melted beeswax. It has been recommended that seeds collected in a moist country, or season, be packed in charcoal.

After being put up according to any of these modes, the seeds should be enclosed in a box, which should be covered with pitch, to prevent them from damp, insects, and mice. During the voyage, they should be kept in a cool, airy, and dry situation; not in the hold of the ship.

The oily seeds soonest lose their germinating faculty. They should be put in a box with sandy earth, in the following manner: first, about two inches of earth at the bottom; into this the seeds should be placed at distances proportionate to their size; on these another layer of earth about an inch thick; and then another layer of seeds, and so on, with alternate layers of earth and seeds until the box is filled within about a foot of the top, which space should be filled with sand; taking care that the earth and sand be well put in, that the seeds may not get out of place. The box should then be covered with a close net-work of cord well pitched, or with split hoops or laths well pitched, so as to admit the air without exposing the contents of the box to be disturbed by mice or accident. The seeds thus put up will germinate during their passage, and will be in a state to be planted immediately on their arrival.

Although some seeds with a hard shell, such as nuts, peaches, plums, &c. do not come up until a long time after they are sown, it would be proper, when the kernel is oily, to follow the method just pointed out, that they may not turn rancid on the passage. This precaution is also useful for the family of laurels, (*laurinæ*), and that of myrtles, (*myrti*), especially when they have to cross the equatorial seas.

To guard against the casualties to which seeds in a germinating state may be exposed during a long voyage, and as another means of ensuring the success of seeds of the kinds here recommended to be put into boxes with earth, it would be well, also, to enclose some of them (each seed separately) in a coat of bees-wax, and afterwards pack them in a box covered with pitch.

In many cases, it will be necessary to transmit roots. Where roots are to be transmitted, fibrous roots should be dealt with in the manner herein recommended for young plants. Bulbous and tuberous roots should be put into boxes in the same manner as has already been recommended for oleaginous seeds; except that, instead of earth, dry sand, as free as possible from earthy particles, should be used. Some of the bulbous and tuberous roots, instead of being packed in sand, may be wrapped in paper, and put in boxes covered with net-work or laths. Roots should not be put in the same box with seeds.

Where the seeds of plants cannot be successfully transmitted, they may be sown in boxes, and sent in a vegetating state. Where more than one kind is sown in the same box, they should be kept distinct by laths, fastened in it crosswise on a level with the surface of the ground in which they are sown; and, when different soils are required, it will be necessary to make separate compartments in the box. In either case, they should be properly marked, and referred to in the descriptive notes which accompany them.

When plants cannot be propagated from seeds with a certainty of their possessing the same

qualities which long culture or other causes may have given them, they may be sent in a growing state. For this purpose, they should be taken up when young. Those, however, who are acquainted with their cultivation in the countries where they grow, will know at what age they may be safely and advantageously removed. They may be transplanted direct into the boxes in which they are to be conveyed; or, where that cannot be conveniently done, they may be taken up with a ball of earth about the roots, and the roots of each surrounded with wet moss, carefully tied about it to keep the earth moist. They may afterwards be put into a box, and each plant secured by laths fastened crosswise above the roots, and the interstices between the roots filled with wet moss.—The same methods may be observed with young grafted or budded fruit trees.

Where the time will permit, it is desirable that the roots of the plants be well established in the boxes in which they are transplanted. Herbaceous plants require only a short time for this; but, for plants of a woody texture, two or three months is sometimes necessary.

Boxes for the conveyance of plants, or of seeds that are sown, may be made about two feet broad, two feet deep, and four feet long, with small holes in the bottom, covered with a shell or piece of tile, or other similar substance, for letting off any superfluous water. There should be a layer of wet moss of two or three inches deep at the bottom, or, if that cannot be had, some very rotten wood or decayed leaves, and upon that about twelve inches depth of fresh loamy earth, into which the plants that are to be transplanted should be set. The surface of the earth should be covered with a thin layer of moss, cut small, which should be occasionally washed in fresh water during the voyage, both to keep the surface moist, and to wash off mouldiness, or any saline particles that may be on it.

When the boxes are about to be put on board the ship, hoops of wood should be fastened to the sides in such a manner that, arching over the box, they may cover the highest of the plants; and over these should be stretched a net-work of pitched cord, so as to protect the plants from external injury, and prevent the earth from being disturbed by mice or other vermin.

To each box should be fastened a canvas cover, made to go entirely over it, but so constructed as to be easily put on or off, as may be necessary, to protect the plants from the salt water, or winds, and sometimes from the sunshine. Strong handles should be fixed to the boxes, that they may be conveniently moved.

During the voyage, the plants should be kept in a light airy situation, without which they will perish. They should not be exposed to severe winds, nor to cold, nor, for a long time, to too hot a sunshine, nor to the spray of the salt water.—To prevent injury from the saline particles with which the air is oftentimes charged at sea, (especially when the waves have white frothy curls upon them,) and which, on evaporation, close up the pores of the plants and destroy them, it will be proper, when they have been exposed to them, to wash off the salt particles by sprinkling the leaves with fresh water.

The plants and seeds that are sown will occasionally require watering on the voyage, for which

purpose rain water is best. If, in any special case, particular instructions on this point, or upon any other connected with the management of the plants during the voyage, be necessary, they should be made known to those having charge of the plants. But, after all, much will depend upon the judicious care of those to whom the plants may be confided during the voyage.

Plants of the succulent kind, and particularly of the cactus family, should not be planted in earth, but in mixture of dry sand, old lime rubbish, and vegetable mould, in about equal parts, and should not be watered.

It may not be necessary, in every case, to observe all the precautions here recommended in regard to the putting up and transmission of seeds; but it is believed that there will be risk in departing from them, in proportion to the distance of the country from which the seeds are to be brought, and to the difference of its latitude, or of the latitudes through which they will pass on the voyage. It is not intended, however, by these instructions, to exclude the adoption of any other modes of putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, which are in use in any particular place, and which have been found successful, especially if more simple. And it is recommended, that not only the aid of competent persons be accepted in procuring and putting up the seeds and plants, but that they be invited to offer any suggestions in regard to the treatment of the plants during the voyage, and their cultivation and use afterwards.

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

The great bar to agricultural improvement, is the degrading idea, which too many entertain, that every thing denominated science, is either useless in husbandry, or beyond the reach of the farmer; whereas the truth is, much, very much that is useful is attainable by those advanced in life, and almost any thing by the young, who will adopt the proper means to obtain it. What is science?—Johnson defines it: "Knowledge; certainty grounded on demonstration; art attained by precept, or built on principles." The adventurous mariner will tell you, that it is science which enables him to traverse every clime, and every sea, with facility and comparative security. Science has contributed essentially to improve every art and branch of industry which administers to the wants of man. It makes us acquainted with the nature of vegetables, of animals, minerals, mixed bodies;—of the atmosphere, of water, of heat and light, as connected with agriculture; of agricultural implements and other mechanical agents, and of agricultural operations and processes. Established practices may be imitated by the merest dolt; but unless he is instructed in the reasons upon which these practices are founded, he can seldom change or improve them.

Intellect is the gift of the Creator; talent is the fruit of culture. The certain way of obtaining knowledge in science, is to be impressed with the necessity of possessing it, in order to prosecute one's business to better advantage. "All may not acquire by the same degree of labor or study, the same degree of eminence; but any man by labor may attain a knowledge of most all that is already known in his particular business." Great men spring from no particular class; they rise from the humble as well as from the higher ranks of life.

Franklin was a printer, Washington a farmer,—Sherman a shoemaker, the elder Adams a school-master, Rittenhouse a ploughman, Ferguson a shepherd, Herschel, a musician—and these all shone conspicuous as philosophers or statesmen. All young men who wish to become respectable, or to excel in agriculture, should be impressed with the necessity of obtaining knowledge in the science of agriculture, i. e. of knowing *how* things are *best* done, and *why*, being so done, they are the best done;—should resolve to obtain this knowledge;—and these two things being premised, there is little doubt of success, at least to a respectable and highly gratifying extent: For "knowledge, like wealth and power, begets the love of itself, and rapidly increases the thirst of accumulation." Science is not the Calypso, but the Mentor of agriculture—the stimulant to produce and industry, rather than a lure to indolence and sloth.

ELEGANT PLOUGH AND CULTIVATORS.

If we may be pardoned for calling a plough elegant, we would state, that we yesterday examined a lot, manufactured by Ruggles, Gourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass., which exhibited a little the most skill, neatness and elegance, of any thing that we have ever seen. We thought that there were made pretty good ploughs in Maine, and indeed there have been some excellent models exhibited at our Cattle Shows, but we are constrained to say that for finish and proportion, the above collection go beyond them. Our plough manufacturers must rouse up or lose the field.

There were some Cultivators among them, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the farmer. The Cultivator is coming rapidly into use among us, and every farmer who once obtains one will not be willing to be without it again. They are admirable for pulverizing the ground, and covering the seed when sowing; and as these were made so as to expand or contract, they can be successfully used between the rows of such crops as need hoeing.

There were also some side-hill ploughs in the same lot. This kind of plough has but recently been constructed among us. It is so constructed that the mould board can be shifted from one side to the other in a few seconds of time, so that you can plough either way.

Its name seems to denote that its use must be confined to ploughing hill sides, but it can be used upon level ground as well as the common plough.

These implements can be had of Mr. R. G. Lincoln, of this town; and those in want will undoubtedly be well satisfied with their bargain should they buy of him. They will also soon be found for sale in most of the principal towns in the State.—*Maine Farmer.*

VALUE OF RUTA BAGA.

Our neighbor Bement has kept twenty of his Berkshire hogs, mostly full grown breeders, from the first of November to the 15th of February, upon ruta бага and buckwheat bran, at the rate of six bushels of roots and one of bran per diem, fed them two raw meals a day, and one warm meal, boiled. When he began to feed with the roots, the hogs were low in flesh; at the termination of the three and a half months, they were too thrifty for breeding, and some of them fit for the butcher.

He estimates that four quarts of corn to each hog per day, for the time they have been fed with the roots, would not have brought them into a better condition than they now are. What then has been to him the value of his ruta bage?

Four quarts of corn per day to each hog, would have amounted, in the 105 days, to 262 bushels, which, at 75 cents per bushel would be, \$196 50
Add 105 bush. buckwheat bran, at 15 cts. 17 50

And it shows that the ruta bage worth the balance, to wit, \$179 00
Which, divided by 630, the number of bushels fed out, gives the value of a bushel, used in this way, at about 28½ cents. Deduct for the cost of raising, the quantity being about the average product of an acre, four cents the bushel, and it shows a nett profit of 24½ cents per bushel, or of \$154 25 per acre. We call this a demonstration of the profits of root culture.—*Cultivator.*

STAGGERS IN SWINE.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the loss of several pigs in our neighborhood, and one of our own, by a disease denominated *the staggers*. We find in the second volume of the *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, a communication from J. P. De Gruchy, of much interest. Mr. G. kept from 100 to 250 hogs, and lost annually several—six, eight and a dozen being taken in a few hours. They were generally attacked in the month of September. The hog would all at once turn round very rapidly, and if assistance was not at hand, would in less than half an hour die. At length one of his workmen put into his hands an old pamphlet printed in the year 1707, in which he found the following prescription for what he considered the staggers: "You will see a bare knob in the roof of the mouth, cut it and let it bleed, take the powder of loam and salt, rub it with it, and then give him a little urine, and he will mend." Mr. De Gruchy employed the remedy for several years, with almost unvarying success; but although his hogs generally recovered, they never throve so well afterwards. The disorder is generally confined to pigs and hogs of middling size.

Mr. De Gruchy mentions another disease which attacked his best hogs (in pen) in August, and which carried off thirteen in a few days. He denominates it the *sore throat*. The hog would often be dead in ten minutes after he was attacked. He bled the fourteenth that was attacked, and had him carried and laid in a clover field, and he recovered. The remainder of the hogs were then turned into the clover field, and the disease disappeared. This was done annually afterwards, and the hogs had neither staggers nor sore throat. It is now a well established opinion, that hogs should have access to pasture, in summer, or at least to the earth, to preserve their health.—*Cultivator.*

From the Northampton Courier,

MULBERRY TREES SCARCE IN FRANCE.

By recent intelligence from France, under date of Feb. 3, 1838, it appears that Chinese *Morus Multicaulis* trees are so scarce in France, that an order for only 10,000 could not be answered, for want of trees to fill the order.

How different the case in America! where *hundreds of thousands* are advertised for sale. Yet this destitution of France might have been anticipated from the fact that she could not supply the orders last year. That no nursery can now furnish 10,000 may appear astonishing to Americans, when by industry and perseverance they have themselves multiplied their own trees to such a degree that they not only can furnish all that may be wanted for home supply, but are now enabled to return the favors of France, and supply them with mulberry trees to their hearts' content, from henceforth and forevermore, and can assure them, that there exists no fear but that every order would always be promptly met, and enough left to supply our demands at home,—and hope, in a few years, in addition to the supply of all the trees that can be wanted for exportation, to be able also to supply both England and France with the raw material and a better article than they have ever imported from the Indies or China.

SILK WORM.

From the Northampton Courier.

MULBERRY FACTS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great experience in the culture of the mulberry, under date of March 11, 1833, in reply to a variety of questions in relation to the subject of Silk Culture, &c :

"That with proper culture and attention the *Multicaulis* will endure our winters, is a fact fully established by my own experience. I have a large number which are now in a perfectly hardy state; many of them have stood through three winters unprotected, and are at present in all appearance, uninjured.

"I have cultivated four distinct kinds, and with equal damage by winter and early frosts,—and have come to the conclusion that if the *Multicaulis* is cultivated with the same care and attention as are the peach and apple, we shall have a plant for the business of silk growing that has no superior.

"I obtained last year at the rate of 100 pounds of silk to the acre of *Multicaulis* trees. The present year, having better and more extensive accommodations, my operations will be on a larger scale. *Five tons* of green leaves can be raised by layer trees (to the acre) in this part of New England,—and upon a large scale, 100 pounds of leaves, if judiciously used, will feed 3000 worms, enough for one pound of silk. I have reeled a pound of silk from less than 2000 cocoons, and one of my neighbors has done the same.

"The most sure way to protect the roots of the *Multicaulis* and have them survive our coldest winters, is in my opinion as follows: "After taking off the leaves, (say from about the 10th to the 20th of September, and before a hard frost) and while the plants are green and growing, cut them down near the ground, and slightly cover the stumps, to keep them from the air.

"If this plan is followed, success is sure. So far as I have had experience, it is the first frosts in autumn which does the injury.

"My mode of planting out the trees is as follows: The land being well ploughed and harrowed, I strike out furrows four feet apart, put therein a dressing of compost manure, and lay down my

trees the whole length, one after the other, and cover with earth. One man can plant an acre in a day and have the work done well. The same amount of labor will be sufficient to cut and clear the ground in the autumn, and another day's work will cover all the stumps. To uncover the stumps in the spring, use the pronged hoe, then let the cultivator pass between the rows, keep the ground clear of weeds and grass until the sprouts are about one foot in height.

"Silk-worms' eggs should be enclosed in glass bottles, corked so close as to exclude the air—deposited in the ice-house and on the ice, and may be brought forth for hatching any time during the season of feeding.

"I hope to see you soon, and then we will give the subject a thorough discussion. W. C."

REMARKS:

We esteem it a privilege to receive communications from the experienced silk grower, and especially from those in whose opinions and practice and observations we have confidence. There are only few who have had the opportunities and experience of our correspondent, and whose opinions so well agree with the friends of silk culture in this vicinity.

Although we are pleased that legislators throughout the Union manifest so much interest in the silk cause, as to encourage it by legislative aid, we hope there will be no reaction. Yet we have our fears, for the want of experienced leaders thoroughly instructed in the process, and whose courage shall not be paralysed by any trifling error of practice or management in the outset—nor by the doubts, the fears, and backwardness of those who will do nothing which their fathers have not done before them, nor encourage others to break away from the chains of prejudice and bigotry, until they see that some have succeeded,—and then, to save themselves from merited reproach, come about with the wind and declare, that they always thought the business would succeed.

But fears of another kind exist, viz: that there are not so many mulberries under cultivation by *hundreds of millions* as ought now to be growing in every State in the Union, to enable silk growers to avail themselves of the bounty offered or to be offered, and ensure to themselves the profits of one of the most encouraging pursuits ever offered to an agricultural community, or which offers so ample return for the amount of investment,—and besides, being a business which will not interfere with the ordinary routine of farmers' work or crops.

INSPECTOR.

WORTH TRYING.

An experienced writer says that one bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually cure the bots. If this really be the case, the mixture would be much cheaper food for horses than oats by themselves, for one bushel of flax-seed, would not generally cost more than four bushels of oats, a saving of four bushels in every sixteenth. It is worth a trial.

SPRING WHEAT.—The Caledonian states that Mr. Horace Burroughs, of Kirby, Vt., raised forty bushels of Spring Wheat on three-fourths of an acre of land,

A COUNTRY LIFE.

[From the opera of "The Village Coquettes," by Boz (Chas. Dickens, Esq.)]

There's a charm in spring when ev'ry thing
Is bursting from the ground—
When pleasant showers bring forth the flow'rs,
And all is life around.

In summer day the fragrant hay
Most sweetly scents the breeze,
And all is still, save murr'ing rill
Or sound of humming bees.

Old Autumn comes, with rusty gun
In quest of birds we roam;
Unerring aim, we mark the game,
And proudly bear it home.

A winter's night has its delight,
Well armed to bed we go;
A winter's day we're blithe and gay,
Snipe-shooting in the snow.

A country life, without the strife
And noise and din of town.
Is all I need; I take no heed
Of splendour or renown.

And when I die, oh, let me live
Where trees above me wave;
Let wild plants bloom around my tomb,
My quiet country grave.

Bill to promote the culture of Silk.—William R. Gorgas, Esq. the chairman of the committee on Agriculture, has favored us with a copy of the bill to encourage the culture of Silk, as passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 31st ult.—it will be found under the head of Silk Intelligence in this day's paper.

Mr. Gorgas deserves the thanks of the whole population of Pennsylvania, for his assiduity and attention to their interests, in pressing this bill through the House of Representatives, as it will no doubt add greatly to the wealth, the comfort and industry of thousands of our citizens, who will now be induced by the advantages held forth, to prosecute this business with energy—which is only required to make it a prosperous and profitable commodity of the commonwealth.—*Phil. Sat. Eveg. Post.*

GREEN VEGETABLE MANURE.

The value of green vegetable manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1813. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes; under three of these sets I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up, the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the others.—*J. D. Parks, Darford Nursery.*

Good Yield.—A farmer in Hadley last year raised upon two acres of Meadow land, fifty-seven and a half bushels of sound Wheat. When re-measured this spring, it was less in amount from waste and shrinkage, but what he had was sold for seed at \$2.50 per bushel, and produced him the handsome sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars! With the bounty of five cents per bushel, have not our Farmers strong inducements to raise Wheat?

Spring Wheat.—Farmers in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania are giving increased attention to the cultivation of the Italian Spring Wheat.

The numerous experiments made with it last year concur in establishing the fact of its great value and importance to wheat growers.

DOMESTIC SILK.

We have been showed some specimens of Sewing Silk, manufactured and colored in the family of Mr. Hiram Robbins, of Penfield, in this county. It was reeled and spun on the common household reel and wheel, and is considered decidedly superior, in some respects, to the imported article. This was their first attempt, and Mr. R. is of opinion, from this experiment, that it will prove a profitable business.—*Pa. pap.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

ALSO, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment the best collection of Double DAHLIAS offered to the public, and will warrant every root true to name and colour, but they are too well known to need any comment in their favor, as most all amateurs in the vicinity have seen them in bloom to their great satisfaction, so those who wish to have roots that are genuine, apply at the right place, and lower than any other in the city as to quality.

Besides he offers a general and good collection of Garden and Flower SEEDS, fresh imported, that cannot be raised to perfection in this country; he has selected from Europe, and will dispose of them on reasonable terms, with a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous and hardy plants, also Bulbous Roots. Catalogues can be had at his establishment, corner of Pine and Lexington street, Baltimore, by

JOHN FEAST,
Florist & Seedsman.

ap 24 31*

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light street, near Pratt street Wharf.

OFFER FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the manufacturing department, where the most competent workmen are employed and durable materials used.

The assortment of PLOUGHS is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self sharpening, Improved Davis, &c.

WHEAT FANS—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake, and Watkins' Patent.

CORN SHELLERS—For manual and horse power, warranted to shell 2 a 700 bushels of corn per day.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—For breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS—of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutters in the country.

THRASHING MACHINES and Horse Powers.

CULTIVATORS, for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, &c.

DRILL and SOWING MACHINES, for drilling vegetable and grass Seeds.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, for slicing turnips, mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, &c.

HARROWS—Expanding, Com. Square and Diamond shape.

GREEN'S PATENT and common DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS.

Grain Cradles and Grass Sneath, with warranted Scythes attached, Sickles, Scythe Stones, Grain and Hay Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, with 2 a 6 prongs, Ox Yokes, Grubbing Hoes, Docking Irons, Ames' Spades and Shovels, cast steel Axes, Bramble Hooks, Hay Knives, Box, Pruning and Sheep Shears, Grass Hooks, Pruning Knives, Children's Spades, and various other Garden Tools.

Merchants wishing to purchase Ploughs and Castings to sell again, will find it to their interest to examine our stock, being the largest and most general assortment in this city, and for sale on liberal terms.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS—Just received from Europe, and from the Clairmont Seed Gardens near this city, an extensive assortment of Garden and European Field Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, viz.

French Sugar Beet Seed, Mangle Wortzel, Ruta Baga, superior Beet and Radish Seeds, early and late Cabbage Seed, 30 kinds early and late Peas, bunch and pole Beans, Hybrid and other Turnip Seeds, Cauliflower and Broccoli; Scotch Kale, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Summer and winter Squash, Melons, Leek, Celery, Ockra, Salsafy Cress, superior assortment of Flower Seeds, Herb Seeds, &c. &c.

FIELD SEEDS—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass, early Potatoes, Gama Grass Roots, Baden and Mercer Corn, Italian and Tuscan Wheat, Timothy, Herds and Orchard Grass, Millet, &c.

TREES AND PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clairmont Nurseries, near this city.

Wanted, prime lots Seed, Grain and Grass Seed.

A NEW-FOUNDLAND SLUT.

For sale, a large size New-Foundland Slut, of large size and very handsome. Her color is black. She is thoroughly broken to the gun, and in pup to a bull dog; price \$20. Enquire of the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md. ap 17

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The growing crops—hired labor—the corn crop—roasting ears—potatoes—proceedings of the grand and petit juries of Baltimore county for the promotion of agriculture—Eastern cattle show and fair—the grain worm—culture of fruit—Report to Congress on Agriculture and the useful arts—science of agriculture—elegant plough and cultivators—value of ruta baga—stagners in swine—mulberry trees scarce in France—Mulberry facts—flaxseed with oats for horses—product of spring wheat—poetry, a country life—Pennsylvania encouragement to the silk culture—green vegetable manure—good yield of wheat—spring wheat in the middle states—domestic silk—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	75	76
White.....	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia.....	pound	10	12
North Carolina.....	"		
Upland.....	"	10	12 1/2
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"		
FEATHERS.....	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED.....	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.....	barrel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	7 50	
Superior. st. from stores.....	"	7 00	
wagon price.....	"	7 75	
City Mills, super.....	"	8 00	
extra.....	"	7 50	
Susquehanna.....	"	4 75	
Rye.....	"	19 00	
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.....	hhd.	4 00	
do. in bbls.....	bbl.	8 00	8 50
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover.....	bushel.	2 50	3 00
Kentucky blue.....	"	3 00	3 50
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard.....	"	3 00	
Tall meadow Oat.....	"	1 00	1 25
Herds, or red top.....	"	12 00	15 00
HAY, in bulk.....	ton.	8	7
HEMP, country, dew rotted.....	pound.	7	8
water rotted.....	"	7 00	7 50
HORN, on the hoof.....	100lb.		
Slaughtered.....	"	9	
HOPS—first sort.....	pound.	7	
second.....	"	5	
refuse.....	"	32	35
LIME.....	bushel.	8 50	4 00
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.....	"	34	
OATS.....	"	75	1 00
Black eye.....	"	1 00	
Lady.....	"	3 50	3 75
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo.....	ton.	1 50	
Ground.....	barrel.		
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN.....	bushel.	3	4
RAGS.....	pound.	85	90
RYE.....	bushel.		
Susquehanna.....	"	3 00	3 50
Tobacco, crop, common.....	100lbs	4 00	6 00
brown and red.....	"	8 00	10 00
fine red.....	"	10 00	20 00
wrapper, suitable.....	"	8 00	10 00
for segars.....	"	8 00	12 00
yellow and red.....	"	12 00	16 00
good yellow.....	"		
fine yellow.....	"	4 50	9 00
Seconds, as in quality.....	"	4 00	8 00
ground leaf.....	"	1 65	1 70
Virginia.....	"	1 55	1 60
Rappahannock.....	"	1 40	1 50
Kentucky.....	"	33	
WHEAT, white.....	bushel.	34	
Red, best.....	"	30	
Maryland inferior.....	"	30	30
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	1 50	
in hhds.....	"	1 75	
wagon price.....	"		
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh.....	100lbs		
To Wheeling.....	"		
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces.....	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino.....	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino.....	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.....	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.....	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled.....	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER	FROM	TO
APPLES.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	13	13 1/2
Shoulders.....	"	11	
Middlings.....	"	11	
Assorted, country.....	"	10	
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.....	"	20	25
Roll.....	"		
CIDER.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch.....	"	30 00	40 00
Dry.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use.....	100lbs.	1 68	
CHOP RYE.....	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS.....	dozen.	12 1/2	
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna.....	barrel.	6 75	
No. 2.....	"	6 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1.....	"	3 00	
Mackerel, No. 1, ————No. 2.....	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3.....	"	5 75	
Cod, salted.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD.....	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank.....	par	Farmers Bank of Virgi. 2
Branch at Baltimore.....	do	Bank of Virginia..... 2
Other Branches.....	do	Branch at Fredericksburg, 1p
MARYLAND.		Petersburg..... 0 1
Banks in Baltimore.....	par	Norfolk..... 2
Hagerstown.....	1/2	Winchester..... 2 1
Frederick.....	do	Lynchburg..... 2 1
Westminster.....	do	Danville..... 2
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	do	Bank of Valley, Winch. 3
Do. payable at Easton.....	do	Branch at Romney..... 3
Salisbury..... 1 per ct. dis.		Do. Charlestown..... 1
Cumberland.....	par	Do. Leesburg..... 1
Millington.....	do	Wheeling Banks.....
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally 6a7
Washington.....		New Jersey Banks gen. 5
Georgetown.....	Banks, 1p.c.	New York City..... par
Alexandria.....		New York State..... 1a1 1/2
PENNSYLVANIA.		Massachusetts..... 3a3 1/2
Philadelphia.....	par	Connecticut..... 3a3 1/2
Chambersburg.....	1/2	New Hampshire..... 3a3 1/2
Gettysburg.....	do	Maine..... 3a3 1/2
Pittsburg.....	2 1/2	Rhode Island..... 3a3 1/2
York.....	1/2	North Carolina..... 5
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2		South Carolina..... 6a7
Delaware [under 5]..... 1 1/2		Georgia..... do
Do. [over 5]..... 1 1/2		New Orleans..... 8a10
Michigan Banks..... 10		
Canadian do..... 10		

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,

At the Old North Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty Improved Durham Short Horns, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "Rover," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr. dam (Layd Sarah) by Pilot; gr. gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, Alexander, Orion, Splendor and others. And of and cows and Heifers, Beauty, Primrose, own sister to Reformer, Prize, Lady Bowen, Brilliant, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare Falconet, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorcerer, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss Andrews, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare Jessica, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, Humphrey Clinker, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

feb. 13.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY

OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EAST-MAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron frame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobaccoists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fan, and Fox & Bolland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c. &c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Leadreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Pratt street, Baltimore,

feb 20

Between Charles & Hanover sts

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the pioneer in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will make early application as the number for sale is very limited.

Grafting Ge. 170.